

Instructions for Mr. Richardson,  
London, 23, Corahill, June 2. 6798



# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## DEPARTURES.

October 25.—*Orpheus*, for San Francisco.  
October 25.—*Paradise*, for Melbourne.  
October 25.—*Yacht*, for Melbourne.  
October 25.—*Thalia*, for Melbourne.  
October 25.—*Mary Stewart*, for Melbourne.

## ARRIVALS.

October 25.—*Alert*, from London; *Esther*, from Melbourne; *Phoebe*, from Melbourne.

## CLARANCES.

October 25.—*Phoebe*, clearance 140 tons, Captain R. Parker, for Melbourne. Passengers—twenty-seven in all.

October 25.—*Mary Stewart*, clearance 72 tons, Captain William Watts, for Melbourne. Passengers—Captain Somerville, Messrs. J. Brown, J. Lakin, and three in all.

October 25.—*Esther*, clearance 140 tons, Captain John McFarlane, for Melbourne.

## CARGOES INWARDS.

October 25.—*Phoebe*, 140 tons, from London, 100 bags wheat, 100 bags flour, 100 bags sugar, 100 bags rice, 100 bags coffee, 100 bags tea, 100 bags indigo, 100 bags opium, 100 bags pepper, 100 bags cloves, 100 bags nutmegs, 100 bags mace, 100 bags cardamoms, 100 bags vanilla, 100 bags cinnamon, 100 bags ginger, 100 bags saffron, 100 bags turmeric, 100 bags anniseeds, 100 bags fennel, 100 bags coriander, 100 bags caraway, 100 bags dill, 100 bags parsley, 100 bags basil, 100 bags oregano, 100 bags thyme, 100 bags rosemary, 100 bags sage, 100 bags marjoram, 100 bags lavender, 100 bags chamomile, 100 bags mint, 100 bags lemon balm, 100 bags peppermint, 100 bags eucalyptus, 100 bags myrtle, 100 bags bay, 100 bags laurel, 100 bags olive, 100 bags almond, 100 bags walnut, 100 bags chestnut, 100 bags hazelnut, 100 bags pistachio, 100 bags walnut, 100 bags almond, 100 bags chestnut, 100 bags hazelnut, 100 bags pistachio.

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## EXPORTS.

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## SHIPS' MAILS.

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## NEW REEF—STUNNED WRECK.

We have been favoured with the following communication from Mr. H. M. S. F. de la Roche, at Sydney, October 25.

Dear Sir—I have enclosed you two memoranda, the first being a report on the wreck of the *Phoebe*, and the second a report on the wreck of the *Esther*. I have also enclosed you a copy of the report on the wreck of the *Thalia*.

I have also enclosed you a copy of the report on the wreck of the *Mary Stewart*. I have also enclosed you a copy of the report on the wreck of the *Alert*.

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But in the Abstract the Gold Revenue occupies the same anomalous position as the Revenue derived from the Clergy and School Estates, belonging neither to the General nor to the Territorial Revenue, but standing by itself, as a distinct and independent branch of the public income. We shall take the liberty of putting it in what we consider to be its proper place.

The aggregate of the quarter ended the 30th ultimo, compared with those of the corresponding quarter of last year, were as follows:

GENERAL REVENUE.  
3rd quarter 1851 £72,332  
1852 102,929  
Increase, being 42 3 per cent. £30,607

TERRITORIAL REVENUE.  
3rd quarter 1851 £44,267  
1852 46,777  
Increase, being 5 4 per cent. £2,410

TOTAL RECEIPTS.  
3rd Quarter, 1851 £116,699  
1852 149,716  
Increase, being 28 3 per cent. £33,017

While there has been but the moderate increase of five per cent. in the Territorial Revenue, the General Revenue shows an increase of forty-two per cent.

The only items of decrease in the General Revenue were the following:—

Auction duty £172  
Fines collected by the Sheriff £29  
Fees of Court of Requests £49  
Fees of Commissioners of Diapies £46  
Boundaries £28  
Sale of Government Property £43  
Total Decrease £960

So that, as was the case in the June quarter, all the main branches of revenue show an increase.

The principal heads of the General Revenue for the past quarter, with their respective amounts and rates of increase on the corresponding quarter of 1851, were as under:—

Amount. Increase. Per cent.  
Customs £34,457 £18,612 5 9  
Colonial Spirits, 6,251 4,094 18 7  
Harbour Dues, 4,497 1,871 41 8  
Land Sales, 11,740 2,158 22 5  
Rents, 1,372 518 60 7  
Assessment on Stock, 391 61 10 4  
Licences, 4,708 2,398 50 8  
Postage, 9,239 2,887 31 2  
Gold Revenue, 12,495 2,887 25 1

We had to remark, in examining the abstract of the revenue for the June quarter, that the rates of increase therein shown, taken as a whole had never before been equalled within our recollection. The rates shown above, however, in the principal items, exceed those of June.

The several items under the head of Customs were—

Amount. Increase. Per cent.  
Spirits imported £30,105 £13,545 59 9  
Tobacco, 10,111 3,415 34 4  
Sundries, 8,240 1,652 25 1

These sundries include articles formerly subject to *ad valorem* duties, but now subject to the fixed duties granted by the new Customs Act. The impulse lately given to colonial distillation is prodigious. The quantity of spirits distilled last quarter was 35,035 gallons, against 12,383 gallons distilled in the corresponding quarter of 1851, being an increase of nearly three-fold.

The Revenue from Postage must of course have been considerably affected by the abolition of the postage on newspapers, which took effect at the beginning of the present year.

As regards the Gold Revenue, it is gratifying to observe that notwithstanding the drain of so many of our diggers to the Victoria mines, the quarter shows an increase of twenty-five per cent.

TERRITORIAL REVENUE.  
The items of the Territorial Revenue upon which there has been a decrease, are quit rents, occupation licenses, licenses to cut timber, and miscellaneous receipts, showing an aggregate decrease of £5,683.

In the proceeds of land sales there is an increase of £6,900, or about fifty-nine per cent. The amount of land and emigration deposits has increased by £832, or nearly two hundred and sixty per cent. The rents on Government quarters and premises produced, in the third quarter of 1851, the insignificant sum of £6; last quarter they produced £281.

The total income of each of the first three quarters of 1851 and 1852, was as follows:—

1851. 1852.  
1st Quarter £98,037 £119,173  
2nd Quarter 79,688 116,154  
3rd Quarter 116,699 149,716  
£284,423 £385,043  
First three quarters of 1851 285,433  
Increase, being 63 per cent. £170,610

\* Abolished from the 5th August, when the new tariff came into operation.

DEFENCE OF THE SHIP LADY EVELINE IN QUARANTINE.

Another instance of a ship vexatiously detained for a period of six weeks in quarantine has occurred at Port Phillip.

The *Lady Eveline*, a vessel of about 300 tons, arrived here, during the voyage, twenty-one cases of small-pox, but on her arrival she had only one—and that one supposed to be in a state of convalescence. Two of the patients had died; another person had died of consumption, and one of dysentery. The shipping report says—"Even if no fresh cases occur, the vessel will have to remain for six weeks longer in her present unfortunate position."

The ship, it should be observed, had become free from disease, with the exception of a single patient, and that one supposed to be convalescent. The healthy passengers had been proof against the contagion. They are nevertheless detained on the bare supposition, as may be presumed, that they might have it in a latent state, and that the disease might eventually manifest itself.

We assume this to be the reason for the detention, inasmuch as the notion that healthy persons can communicate contagion is so entirely scouted by the London Board of Health and by practitioners of the first eminence throughout the whole world, that the Health Officer could hardly be suspected of relying upon such hypothesis. If then the motive of detaining the *Lady Eveline* be the bare possibility of small-pox breaking out in some one of the now healthy passengers,

we ask whether it is consistent with common sense to confine them in quarantine during so long a time as six weeks. The disease in question manifests itself within a short but definite period from the receipt of infection, and if that be passed without its appearance, no pretext can exist for prolonging detention.

As to the notion that healthy persons might carry about them contagious matter, we think it must be obvious that if this were possible a medical practitioner after visiting a patient labouring under contagious fever would be a walking pestilence.

According to the hypothesis of the Board of Health—

No matter how pure the air, no matter what the condition of the fever ward, if the physician only feel the pulse of the patient or touch him with the sleeve of his coat, though he may not catch the disease, he may communicate it by a shake of the hand to the next friend he meets, or that friend will not catch it himself may give it to another. Or if the physician wash and fumigate his hand, but neglect the cuff of his coat, he may still convey the deadly poison to every patient whose pulse he feels during the day. If this were so, the track of a general practitioner who attends one patient labouring under a specific epidemic disease, would be marked by the seizure of the rest of his patients. If it were true of cholera and typhus, some members of the board must have fallen by these diseases, who have from morning until night received inspectors from places where these epidemics were rife, and if any disease of common occurrence really possessed such powers of communication and diffusion, it is difficult to conceive how it is that the human race has not long since been exterminated by touch, whether by the person or by infected articles, and to overlook that by the corruption of the air is at once to increase the real danger of exposure to noxious effluvia, and to divert attention from the true means of remedy and prevention.

That healthy persons cannot communicate contagion is not only incontrovertibly proved by the London Board of Health, but by other scientific bodies and individuals of whose labours the board has availed itself. It may also be inferred as to idiopathic fevers, from the fact that the patient himself has not the fever; for if he be removed into a well ventilated apartment and kept in pure air, contagion at once ceases. Hence when fever patients among the poor are transferred from their filthy and confined tenements into well ventilated hospitals, the disease is never communicated to the surrounding patients or the medical attendants. The older Gregory of Edinburgh used to say that he must have been exposed to the (supposed) contagion at least thirty thousand times without having been once affected.

The same result is exemplified in the account of the yellow fever, which raged terrifically on board HER MAJESTY'S ship *Vulgar* on a cruise between Jamaica and South America. [*Lancet*, 1846, No. 1.] The fever first appeared in a mild form at Jamaica, from which place the ship sailed to Chagres, Cartagena, and Santa Martha. On her return to Port Royal two men had died of black vomit, and as the numbers of the sick daily increased, it was deemed advisable to remove from the supposed pestilential climate to a healthy one. The ship accordingly proceeded to Halifax, yet, notwithstanding the daily change of climate might be presumed to be an improvement, cases continued to be added to the sick list, and this occurred even after arrival at the healthy port, the latter cases being no less dangerous than the former.

It was at length suspected that the source of contagion must be in the ship, and the whole crew were landed upon Navy Island. The further propagation of the fever at once ceased among the landed crew; but, on board ship, two officers who came to assist were attacked within four days, and the same occurred to two others who, were only on board an hour or two on a visit. No one, therefore, added the surgeon, Mr. BIRCHWICK, could join the ship with impunity, although he was satisfied that the sick might have been landed in any part without the slightest risk to the inhabitants.

As to the fever patients of our immigrant ships, if they were in like manner landed in quarantine under proper regulations, all means of propagating disease would instantly cease, so as to leave no pretext for detaining healthy passengers. If small-pox should be considered to be a disease of so formidable a nature, or to possess such properties as to prove an impediment to setting the healthy passengers at liberty, we think it clear, for the reasons already alleged, that a very short quarantine would be sufficient for them, and that they should be kept apart from the sick.

TAHITI.

We have just learned, from a quarter on which we can rely, that most of the Protestant missionaries belonging to the London Missionary Society have found it necessary to remove from that island, in consequence of the arbitrary and unjust proceedings of the French Protectorate.

Notwithstanding the guarantee of the French government, when they took possession of the island, that the missionaries would be at perfect liberty to carry on their religious labours as formerly without hindrance, they have been separated from their congregations and absolutely forbidden to preach to the natives, unless upon terms, with which their consciences could not comply, and which none but tyrants would require. What is called a National Church has been formed; the supreme authority in which seems to be vested in the French Governor, the Assembly, and the Chiefs of Districts, altogether irrespective of character. Under their authority natives, without the necessary education, have been appointed ministers of the various native churches, in spite of the wishes and desires of those who were formerly the members of those churches. None are allowed to worship but in connection with this National Church. Nonconformity is followed by severe pains and penalties, except in the case of those who choose to go to the Roman Catholic priests, who may receive and preach to them in their own houses. Having obtained the power of persecution, it has already been exercised as the following flagrant case will show. In one district of the island the last part of the population, disliking the native who had been chosen by the chiefs to be their minister, met one Sunday in the native governor's house, and had a religious service, conducted by the man whom they were desirous to have as their preacher. No sooner was the service over, than the preacher was seized by order of a French officer, and led to prison. The governor, for allowing him to preach in his house, was tried, and fined 300 francs, and is to be sent to his own country, Raiatea; the preacher has been fined 200 francs, and is to be imprisoned twelve months; two others have been fined, and are to be sent out of the island, and another is to be fined and imprisoned for six months. And all this under a government whose boasted motto, at one time, was Liberty, Equality, Fraternity. We make no comment;—these facts speak for themselves, and will no doubt excite the grief, as well as arouse the virtuous indignation of all who are desirous for the spread of truth and righteousness in the earth.

We believe it is not generally understood that the Australian Mail Steam Company having a contract for the conveyance of mails between Sydney and England, letters and newspapers are reserved for their vessels, unless specially marked to go by other ships. Thus all letters &c. posted now are kept back for the Sydney, and when she has sailed they will be kept for two months for the Melbourne, which was to leave England on the 1st October. The Peninsular and Oriental Company's contract does not commence until April, and therefore until that period their vessels are treated as private ships, and letters intended for them must be specially marked. The Formosa's mail will arrive in England on the 15th January. The Chusan, with dates to the 24th August, will be due on the 7th November.

THE KAPIT WAR.

In our last issue of the military operations on the Cape Frontier we announced the departure of General Cathcart upon an expedition across the Kei, at the head of a large body of troops and burghers. By the papers received by the Formosa we learn the result of his expedition, and the return of his Excellency and his forces from the Ama-Galeka country. The following extract from general orders dated 21st August, gives an outline of the operations:—

The commander-in-chief having, as set forth in his proclamation of the 1st of July, invaded Krelli's territories at the head of a burgher force, supported by an adequate column of troops, proceeded to that contumacious chief's kraal, and caused it to be burnt, found it deserted, and caused it to be burnt.

The troops, burghers, and levies formed into two columns under Lieutenant-Colonel Michel and Napier, marched the following day to carry out the Commander-in-Chief's instructions to despoil the enemy of cattle. Colonel Michel's column returned to the camp at the Sabalo-Crill on the 17th, having captured 1300 head of cattle. Lieutenant-Colonel Napier's column returned to the head-quarters camp on the 20th instant, having captured 8000 head. Besides these, there were about 1200 horses and a considerable number of goats taken. About 500 head of cattle were also captured by patrols composed of the Cradock Field Volunteers, and the Cape Mounted Rifles.

Elizabeth, and King William's Town burghers, sent out from the standing camp, making in all about 10,000 head.

The Commander-in-chief thanks Lieutenant-Colonel Michel and Napier, and the troops, the burghers, and levies, for their exertions in accomplishing in one foray of nine days the object he had in invading Krelli's country, and punishing that chief, which enabled him to capture several contingents of burghers and volunteers to return to their respective homes, carrying with them not only his thanks for their meritorious conduct, but also the self-satisfaction of having as loyal subjects responded to his appeal.

At this distance it would be presumptuous to offer a decided opinion as to the effects of this expedition, whose early retrograde movement seems to have surprised and disappointed very many. But carefully considering the main objects which the Governor had in view, we believe that they were gained without impairing his resources, or incurring any risk of failure by attempting more than he knew could be effectually performed by the irregular force at his disposal. The destruction of 10,000 head of cattle in the densely herded Galeka country, is of itself but trifling; but coupled with the destruction of the chief's own kraal, it is a demonstration which will not be without its effect. His Excellency has also notified that in the event of continued contumacy, the punishment will be repeated, and at a season of the year when it will be felt more severely than at present.

The Governor arrived at King William's Town on the 24th of August, and proceeded thence to Port Beaufort on the 27th.

It was reported that the notorious rebel Hottentot leader, Uithakad, had sent in a flag of truce, offering to submit to a more reliable authority, that the Governor meant to invest the Waterkloof immediately, and to square up accounts with Macomo.

The following extracts are from the *Frontier Times* of the 31st of August:—

In the western districts the events of the past month are of a cheering nature. A judicious and conciliatory bearing towards the inhabitants, on the part of the present Governor, and it is now generally acknowledged, have restored a certain degree of confidence, hitherto on more than one occasion, has manifested itself in the ready co-operation of the people in carrying out the measures proposed by the Government.

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...to derive a good revenue from their property, without requiring any undue or unreasonable preference at the expense of the community, and an ample revenue will be secured with certainty and facility.

It is to be observed that the revenue of the colony is estimated at £3,000,000. The revenue would stand as follows:—

Land Revenue	£ 3,000,000
Gold Revenue	£ 9,750,000
Other Revenue	£ 1,181,250
<b>Total</b>	<b>£ 13,931,250</b>

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Other Revenue	£ 1,181,250
<b>Total</b>	<b>£ 13,931,250</b>

The revenue of the colony is estimated at £3,000,000. The revenue would stand as follows:—

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